

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1823.

No. 153.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and must of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough,
N. C., January 1, 1823.

A James Armstrong, Sarah Armstrong, Frederick I. Avery, James Atkinson, Wm. Andis, Garris in Anderson, James Allison, Joseph Allison.

B Wm. S. Baker, Wm. J. Balad, John H. K. Burgin, Miss Nancy Boyan, Jos. A. Berry, Catherine S. Bonner, Richard Breeze, Louisa I. Bruce, John Bruce, Wm. Boyles, Joseph Booth, sen. Joshua Buckingham, Wm. Bowls.

C Miss Eliza Chapman, Jane W. Curry, C. Campbell, Mrs. Polly Gate, sen. James Carroll, Samuel Clayton, James Clerk, John Carrigan, Thomas Cameron, Mar. Caldwell, John Cummings, Nancy Carroll, John Carrington, Ephraim Gate, Clark and Master of Equity.

D Abraham Davie, Goodfield Debruler, Thomas Day, 2, Rev. R. T. Daniel, Benjamin Dorman, Jesse Dorman.

E Elizabeth Estes, 2, Birtess Estress.

F Mrs. Fleming, Margaret Fausett.

G Master R. Grove, Mrs. Elizabeth Glass, Samuel Garrard, Rev. E. Graves, 2, Wm. D. Grimes.

H James Hatch, 2, Wm. Horton, Hardy Hurdle, Charles J. Haigh, Thos. W. Holden, James Hutchinson, Richard Hines, Havel P. Hicks, Wm. Harris, Mildred F. Hall, James Hamler, Miss Sally B. Hinton, Megan Hart, Wm. Hicks, Lucy H. Hicks.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing

Two hundred Acres,

lying on Cain creek; also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres, well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14. 49—4w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

ELEGANT Mahogany Furniture.

THE subscriber has lately received, on commission, from Mr. John Baker's factory at Fayetteville, the following articles of elegant Mahogany furniture, viz.

1 fancy Side Board,
1 plain ditto,
1 fancy Bureau,
1 plain ditto,
1 Secretary,
1 Book Case,
1 pair twisted leg Dining Tables,
1 twisted leg Breakfast Table,
1 plain ditto,
1 inclosed Wash Stand,
1 corner ditto,
1 octagon Candle Stand,
2 double elliptic ditto,
1 brass clasped Portable Desk,
2 Toilette Glasses,
1 Camp Bedstead,
2 pair Foot Stools, &c.

Also
1 maple Camp Bedstead,
1 handsome Swinging Cradle.

The above furniture is made in the best manner, and will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. Those who are desirous of purchasing, will be shown the articles on applying to the subscriber, at Birdsal & Co's store.

Anthony W. Horton.

Jan. 6. 52—4f

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—4f

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill,
N. C., January 1, 1823.

A Charles E. Alexander, John Lambert.

B John Blackwood, George S. Balser, John Beel, William Barber, 2, Horace B. Benton, William M. Ballard, Mrs. Eliza Benjamin, Samuel Brewer.

C Jesse Carter, Thomas Cole or Allen Ellis, Andrew Collins, Henry E. Coleman, Mrs. Caldwell.

D William Daniel.

E John Elliott.

F John Pitts, Richard L. Fearn, Mary Flintoff, The Freeman Class.

G William H. Gray.

H Samuel S. Hinton, Zecariah Hendon, William G. Hill, Miss Nancy Herring, Enosh Hathcock, Mrs. Sarah Hudson.

I Hill W. Kilpatrick, Nathaniel King, B. Kittrell.

J James Strain, Alexander Strain, Joseph H. Sanders.

K Allen Stone, John Smith, Samuel Shelton, The Senior Class.

L George H. H. Williams, W. C. H. Williams, George H. H. Williams, Messrs. William Williams & Co.

M Jarret Yeargain, John T. Yeargain, Dr. Charles Yancey.

N B. Kittrell.

O Samuel O'Daniel, George O'Daniel.

P Francis Powell, Edmund Pitt.

R Cornelius Roberson, 3, Thomas Riddle.

S James Strain, Alexander Strain, Joseph H. Sanders.

T Allen Stone, John Smith, Samuel Shelton, The Senior Class.

U George H. H. Williams, W. C. H. Williams, George H. H. Williams, Messrs. William Williams & Co.

V Jarret Yeargain, John T. Yeargain, Dr. Charles Yancey.

W B. Kittrell.

X Samuel O'Daniel, George O'Daniel.

Y Francis Powell, Edmund Pitt.

Z Cornelius Roberson, 3, Thomas Riddle.

AA James Strain, Alexander Strain, Joseph H. Sanders.

BB Allen Stone, John Smith, Samuel Shelton, The Senior Class.

CC George H. H. Williams, W. C. H. Williams, George H. H. Williams, Messrs. William Williams & Co.

DD Jarret Yeargain, John T. Yeargain, Dr. Charles Yancey.

EE B. Kittrell.

FF Samuel O'Daniel, George O'Daniel.

GG Francis Powell, Edmund Pitt.

HH Cornelius Roberson, 3, Thomas Riddle.

II James Strain, Alexander Strain, Joseph H. Sanders.

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TT Jarret Yeargain, John T. Yeargain, Dr. Charles Yancey.

UU B. Kittrell.

VV Samuel O'Daniel, George O'Daniel.

WW Francis Powell, Edmund Pitt.

XX Cornelius Roberson, 3, Thomas Riddle.

YY James Strain, Alexander Strain, Joseph H. Sanders.

ZZ Allen Stone, John Smith, Samuel Shelton, The Senior Class.

EDUCATION.

THE Female School at Mrs. Jane Ray's, under the care of Miss D. Hanner, will commence on Monday the 13th instant, where will be taught the useful and ornamental branches of *FEMALE EDUCATION*, at the following reduced prices:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic at \$5 per session.

Geography, English Grammar, Drawing, Painting and Needle-work, at \$6 30 per session.

Board by Mrs. Jane Ray, at 25 dollars per session.

Jan. 1. 51—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Mark Pickett } In Equity.

William Pickett et alias } Bill to foreclose.

IT appearing to the court that John Rice and his wife, who are the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, for the said John Rice and his wife, to appear here at the next term of this court to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in March next, to answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50 52—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Thomas Hutchins } In Equity.

William Pickett et alias } Bill to foreclose.

IT appearing to the court that John Rice and his wife, who are the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, for the said John Rice and his wife, to appear here at the next term of this court to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in March next, to answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50 52—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1822.

Mona Patterson } Original attachment.

William Bailey }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court to be held on the fourth Monday of February next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 64 51—6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, 16 miles west of Chapel Hill, on the night of the 20th instant, a sorrel horse, with a large old fashioned double skirted saddle and bridle. The horse is about five feet high, small star on his forehead, small white streak on his nose, some white on his hind feet, his mane hangs on the left side. The person suspected as the thief, calls his name Sneed, which he sometimes changes to Speed, and no doubt will change his name again; he is about six feet high, stout built, full in the face, and has the appearance of a man that has been sick; his dress was a light drab coloured coat and pantaloons, and a large hat turned up at the sides and behind. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone.

James Johnston.

Dec. 22, 1822. 50—3wp

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough: the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—4f

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Cuiracoa, 10th Nov. 1822.

From the commander of the U. States ship Cyane, and Senior Naval Officer in the West Indies, to his excellency Francis Tombs Morales, general in chief of the Spanish royal forces, on the Main.

Sir—I have been presented with your excellency's public decree of the 15th September last—a declaration of the most despotic and sanguinary nature, against all foreigners whose love of glory, commercial pursuits and lawful occupations, may enlist them in the service, or detain them in the territories possessed by the enemies of Spain, recognized by the United States as independent governments.

A manifesto so extraordinary, so hostile to the rights of nations, so disparaging and prejudicial to the character of the era in which we live, cannot fail to excite astonishment, and to attract the attention of all who wish to preserve civilization from the encroachment of barbarism, or have rights to protect from military misrule and invasion.

As commander in chief of the royal force, in factually employed in Venezuela, you are accountable to the king only for your proceedings against his subjects. But for acts of rapacity, cruelty and oppression, exercised against foreigners—for their illegal imprisonment—for their seizure and the confiscation of their property—for their degradation under the aforesaid proclamation, you are answerable to the world, because by such acts of hostility you wage an indiscriminate war against all governments, and by trampling on the sacred rights of man, place at defiance nations, who hold the laws and humane usages of civilized society as rules of action.

War, under the mildest aspect, is a calamity to be deplored, but when to us inseparable horrors are superadded, cruelties perpetrated without necessity, and men pursuing peaceable avocations are included in the most sanguinary proscriptions, without inference or respect to the nation, which owes them protection, it becomes a demoniac scourge, a hydra curse, which policy and humanity are equally interested in arresting.

Against such a course of violence as you have proclaimed to the world, in behalf of my countrymen I protest, and do hereby premonish your excellency not to enforce the penalty, punishment, and ignominy, threatened in your manifesto, against the citizens of the United States, who are at present, or who may hereafter be found by your excellency in the independent territories to which you refer, prosecuting their commercial concerns under the guarantee of laws and usages, which no Christian soldier, fighting either for glory, his monarch, or his country, can violate with impunity. The soldier whose sword is stained with the blood of unoffending men, superfluously shed, wins not the wreath of the warrior, but the reputation of a recreant.

The blockade declared by general Morillo, to which your excellency alludes, exists not, neither has, at any anterior period, been enforced in conformity to rules prescribed by the accepted decisions of the highest authorities, rendered valid by time and general acquiescence. It therefore has hitherto been a mere pretext for the interruption of our lawful trade; for the seizure and detention of our property; for the abuse and mal-treatment of our mariners; for purposes of plunder and outrage; all of which evils it has produced.

For spoliations committed on the commerce of the United States, under the sanction of that paper interdiction, restitution will be required—and to the dignity which characterizes the government of the republic is Spain indebted for that magnanimous forbearance from reprisal, justifiable on every principle of self preservation and defence.

The citizens of the United States, from the peaceful & neutral course prescribed by their government, are justly entitled to the respect of the belligerent parties, and if their enterprise induce them to reap the advantages of a lawful trade within territories alternately in the occupation of either, they are there as citizens of a truly neutral power—a power that has at no time afforded aid, or exercised influence of any kind, in the present unhappy contest.

Between the United States and the sovereign of Spain, there exists a treaty, recently made, and consecrated by the most formal observances, the acknowledged basis of which is good-will and a cordial spirit of conciliation. How, then, in the face of this pledge of concord, do you, sir, undertake to threaten with forfeitures and ignominious penalties—with slavery and death—the citizens of a Republic, who have a right to expect, under this token of friendship, safety and exemption from molestation?

Wrongs and injuries that may accrue to citizens of the Union from your unlawful decrees, whether visited on their persons or property, will be numbered with the catalogue of outrages already sustained, and for which Spain must be answerable. Against all such wrongs and injuries I protest, and do hereby solemnly call upon your excellency to abstain from the adoption of measures fraught with most evil consequences—measures coercing a spirit of retaliation and reaction the end, and issue of which may be conceived, foreseen and prevented by your excellency. And I invite your excellency as a lover of the character and honor of Spain, of the amity and good faith so happily preserved between her and the republic, to annul all such restrictions as lead to a violation of the laws of nations—as infringes the just rights of citizens of the United States—as deprive them of the benefits of peace, and tend to augment to an alarming amount, the account which must inevitably be balanced between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ROBERT TREAT SPENCE,
Senior Naval Officer of the United States in the West Indies.

Canova.—The death of this distinguished artist is an irreparable loss to the world. As a sculptor, he was unrivalled, while as a painter he had considerable claims to celebrity. His Adonis and Venus, executed at the age of thirty-six, can never be surpassed if even equalled, while his *Statue of Washington*, executed for the State of North Carolina, will remain a lasting monument of his fame. The *Statue of Washington*, ordered by Congress, and at which he had been employed several months before his death, he has left unfinished. We are informed, that had it been completed, it would have been the most superior work of the kind which has appeared in modern times. Canova was distinguished for benevolence, so much so that he devoted the greater part of his fortune to charitable and humane purposes, and for the encouragement of indigent and meritorious artists. The time, we hope, is not far distant, when the arts shall here receive an encouragement which shall prevent our native artists from leaving our own country, to seek patronage in another.

We have the pleasure to state, says the Norfolk Beacon, that lieutenants Lawrence Kearney, William H. Watson, Charles W. Skinner, and Samuel Henley, are among the officers appointed to command in the squadron of small schooners, now fitting out at the Navy Yard, Gosport, and destined to inflict a signal chastisement on the Pirates, in the Gulf of Mexico, and the West India Seas—the whole to be under the orders of commodore Porter. We have not heard the names of any others of the officers appointed to the command of these schooners.

New York, Dec. 30.

Commodore Porter has purchased for government the steam boat Enterprise and the ship Zodiac, of this port. They are to be employed in the expedition fitting out against the pirates of Cuba. The former draws only three or four feet water, and is admirably calculated to ferret out the pirates which infest the shores of that island.

On the 27th October, a coroner's inquest was held in London, on the body of a Mr. Moses Aaron, who was found dead in his bed room; which had a most wretched aspect. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased, though possessed of large property, had lived in so penurious a manner, that he did not allow himself sufficient nourishment to support nature. He left three sons, all of whom he cut off, leaving the whole of his property to charitable uses.

The best mode of administering Opium.—Citric acid, (lemon juice,) has been found within a few years to be useful in medicine. It is said that the largest dose of opium may be checked in its narcotic effects, if a proper quantity of citric acid be taken with it; and that, with this addition, it induces cheerfulness, instead of stupefaction, succeeded by gentle and refreshing sleep.

Fatal Accident.—On the 4th inst. Mr. Luther Hill, a respectable citizen of this town, went out in company with two of his sons to shoot a deer. The gun was accidentally discharged while in the hand of Mr. H. and the contents lodged in the head of his eldest son, Orange Hill, a promising lad of about 14 years of age, by which he was killed instantaneously. Monroe Repub.

Dr. Charles Everett, of Albemarle county, Va. is appointed private secretary to the president of the United States.

CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the friends of a Convention, at a meeting held at Raleigh on Thursday evening the 26th of December.

The friends of a convention met according to adjournment, and the following resolutions were submitted by the committee, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas by the constitution of this state, each county is entitled to elect to the general assembly an equal number of representatives without regard to the population of such county; and whereas, a very great inequality of population exists in many of the said counties, inasmuch that a minority of people inhabiting the greatest number of counties, elect a majority of the members of the general assembly:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the principle of representation in general assembly, as fixed and established by the said constitution whereby a majority of the free people of this state are subject, in all things, to the will of a minority of their fellow citizens, is anti-republican, unjust and oppressive, and ought, of right, to be so altered and amended, as to secure to every freeman of this state an equality of privileges and influence in the government thereof.

And whereas it is required by the said constitution that there shall be annual meetings of the general assembly which experience has proven to be unnecessary for the public good, productive of great expense to the people, and calculated to prevent a wholesome system of legislation: *Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting,* That the said constitution ought to be so altered, that the general assembly should meet once in two years only, unless special occurrences should render it otherwise necessary.

And whereas it is the undoubted right of a free people, at all times, to alter, amend, and reform their constitution or form of government, whenever, in their opinion, it becomes necessary so to do, for the better security of their rights and privileges, and the promotion of their welfare:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is indispensably necessary to the security of equal rights and privileges, and to the promotion of the liberty and happiness of the people of this state, that a convention, by their delegates, chosen on principles of equality, should be assembled, so to alter, reform and amend the constitution of this state, as will more effectually attain the great and important objects for which civil government is instituted and intended.

And whereas the constitution of this state contains no provision, by which the same may be altered, amended, or reformed; and whereas the general assembly have from time to time refused to provide, by law or otherwise, any means for ascertaining the sense of the people of this state, as to the expediency of altering or amending or reforming the said constitution:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is expedient and necessary that some mode should be adopted, whereby the sense of the people may be fairly and distinctly ascertained as to the propriety of calling a convention for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned: It is, therefore, hereby recommended to the free-men of the several counties in this state, who approve the same, at the next annual election, to elect delegates, to meet in the city of Raleigh on the second Monday of November next, then and there to devise some fit and proper plan for that purpose, and further to adopt such other measures as the said delegates may deem most advisable for the furtherance thereof.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of this meeting, That, in the election of delegates for the purpose aforesaid, each county should elect one delegate for every five thousand of federal numbers contained therein. But that each county shall have at least one representative.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is highly expedient for the accomplishment of the great object contemplated by this meeting, that there should be a general committee of correspondence, and a committee of correspondence in each county favorable to the said object.

Resolved, further, That the members of this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to use their best endeavors, by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments in the constitution of this state, as shall secure to every citizen thereof, without regard to local situation, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, the inalienable birth right of every freeman.

After these resolutions were read, considered and adopted, without a dissenting voice, it was then moved that a general committee of correspondence be appointed, and the following gentlemen, Duncan Cameron, Jas. Mebane, Wm. Polk, Sam'l Bartlet Yancey, Charles Fisher, Emanuel Shober, Benjamin Persons and Paul Barringer were accordingly appointed to correspond with all persons throughout the state, who may feel friendly disposed to calling a convention.

It was further moved that a committee of correspondence in each county, not exceeding seven, be appointed upon

the recommendation of the members of assembly from their respective counties, and the following gentlemen were appointed corresponding county committees in their several counties.

Anson.—Joseph Pickett, Henry W. Harrington, William Johnston, George Dunlap, Thomas Godfrey, John D. Moore and John Lee.

Ashe.—Col. George Bower, Thomas Calloway, Ambrose Parker, David Earnest, William Edwards, Robert Sheave, Edward King.

Buncombe.—Samuel Chun, Samuel Davidson, Robert Henry, Philip Britton, Benjamin King, Garet Duce and Zephaniah Horton.

Burke.—William W. Erwin, Isaac T. Avery, James Erwin, John W. Carson, John Burgin, Andrew Baird and William Dickson.

Cabarrus.—Joseph Young, Archibald Houston, Robert W. Smith, Samuel Morrison, John Barringer, John Scott, John F. Pifer.

Chatham.—Rodrick Cotton, Edward Reeves, Aaron Lindley, Robert Palmer, Henry Moore, William Carter and Joseph Miner.

Cumberland.—J. A. Cameron, John Smith, Neil M'Ray, Lauckin Bethune, Colin M'Ray Josiah Evans, and Robert Strange.

Casswell.—Bedford Brown, William N. Q. Quinton Anderson, John P. Harrison, Romulus M. Sanders, William Warren, and William A. Lee.

Davidson.—George Smith, Benjamin Rounivalle, John M. Mott, Moses Welborn, David Mock, John Clemmons, and John Ward.

Granville.—Alexander Smith and Maurice Smith.

Guilford.—John M. Moorhead, Daniel Clapp, James Nealey, George Swain, Nathan Mendinghall, William Ryan and Joseph Gibson.

Haywood.—Thomas Love, John Stevenson, William Dever, David Russell, John Moore, Joseph Chambers and William Welch, senr.

Iredell.—William Falls, John M. Young, George L. Davidson, Robert Worke, James Campbell, James H. Hall and James Thompson.

Lincoln.—Lawson Henderson, Andrew Hoke, Daniel M. Forney, John Hoke, Alexander M'Corcle, Robert Johnston and John Willing.

Moore.—Archibald M'Neil, David Kennedy, Cornelius Dowd, senr. John M'Leary, Malcom Shaw, Duncan Murtison and Murdoch Martin.

Montgomery.—Edmund Derbyberry, John Culpepper, John Randle, George W. Davidson, John Crump, Thomas Hearn and William Mask.

Mecklenburg.—William Lee Davidson, Thomas G. Polk, Guy Maxwell, William Davidson, J. M. Wilson, Thomas Lewis and Hugh I. M'Cain.

Orange.—Wiley Shaw, John J. Carrington, John M'Cauley, William Holt, Andrew Hughs, Thomas Clancy and Samuel Childs.

Rowan.—Francis Locke, Jesse A. Pearson, Henry Freeland, John Lino, John Giles, James Martin and Alfred M'Kay.

Randolph.—Alexander Gray, Benjamin Elliott, John B. Troy, Jacob Brower, Moses Swain, Charles Steed and John Wood.

Rutherford.—John Moore, merchant, Joseph M. D. Carson, John M'Dowell, George Walton, Hugh Watson, Hugh Quin, jr. and William Carson.

Rockingham.—Thomas Settle, John Bethel, Joseph M'Cain, Thomas Searcy, James Barnett, Robert Galloway, jr. and Theophilus Lacey.

Surry.—Thomas Wright, Obediah Martin, Meshack Franklin, W. P. Dobson, Solomon Graves, Nathan Bailes and Peter Clingman.

Stokes.—Andrew Bowman, Willis Pilkinton, John C. Blume, Michael Doub, Matthew R. Moore, John Evans and Aaron Coffin.

Wilkes.—Mortimer Stokes, James Welborn, William Davenport, James Martin, Meredith Thurman, John Holloway and Lewis Carlton.

Wake.—John Hinton, Joseph Basfield, Wm. A. Tharpe, John Martin, Matthew M'Cullers, Ransom Hinton, and Kimbrough Jones.

Resolved, further, That one thousand copies of the foregoing proceedings be published in pamphlets for distribution, and also published in the Raleigh News-papers.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Chm'n.

JAMES GRAHAM, Sec'y.

The committees for Wake and Granville were not recommended by their members.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Fuller, from the naval committee, reported a bill, allowing \$150 per annum, each, for five years, to the mother and sister of the late Wm. H. Allen, deceased; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on military affairs, reported a joint resolution, requiring the president of the United States to cause to be delivered to a certain volunteer corps which served at Plattsburg, in 1814, the rifles which were promised to them by the commanding general, which was twice read and committed.

The house then took up the resolve which was yesterday laid on the table, by Mr. Nelson, of Va. calling on the president for information as to the proceedings of the commissioners of land claims in Florida, and agreed thereto.

INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

Mr. Hill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the present state of the trade and intercourse between the United States and the Island of Hayti, and report what measures would be necessary to improve the commerce between those countries.

Mr. H. said he was aware that another branch of the government had called for information from the president on this subject. If any were obtained by that call, this house should avail itself of the advantage of it. Be that as it might, Mr. H. said he was very desirous that the committee should now be directed to investigate this subject, for he had contemplated submitting a similar resolution at the last session, and should have done it, were it not, that we then had important negotiations depending with some of the powers of Europe. That now ceases to be the case. Hayti is one of the largest Islands on the globe, and contains in some parts of it a dense population, a great share of effective labor, and, possibly, within itself, the resources of an empire. He hoped therefore the resolution might be adopted.

The question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, reciting the provisions of the acts for securing to patentees their rights, said, there appeared to be a deficiency in the law in this particular, that though it allowed triple damages for the violation of the rights of a patentee, it did not allow him to recover costs in the case, so that, though gaining his cause, the patentee might in reality be a loser in the end. It appeared to him that such an alteration of the law could be devised as to allow costs in all cases in which damages are allowed. To bring this subject before the house, he moved the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing costs in all cases, where damages may be recovered for the violation of the rights of patentees, under the several acts concerning the issuing of patents for useful discoveries and inventions.

The resolve was agreed to.

The house then took up the bill to continue in force the provisions of law, which establish the present mode of supplying the army of the United States; and the bill was, without objection, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday, January 2.

Fourteen petitions, all but the following of a private character, were presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of Pennsylvania, praying for the aid of congress in opening a water communication between the rivers Potomac and Ohio; which petition was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on public lands, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army; which bill was twice read and committed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Woodson, of Ky. was, on motion, ordered to be laid upon the table, and be printed:

Whereas it is the duty of the representatives of this nation, to promote, to the extent of their zeal and abilities, the best interest, the highest destinies of their country; and it is believed that nothing would contribute more essentially to the accomplishment of those great objects, than internal improvements, by means of artificial roads & canals, which, when completed, would serve as a bond of union, keep the chain of our union for ever bright, enhance our internal and external commerce, by affording increased facilities to transportation, and a consequent reduction in the price of foreign articles; give a new impulse to industry in our customary pursuits, and multiply and present additional objects for the useful and productive employment of our citizens;

increase their ability to consume, and, with the progressive value of our public domains, produce a corresponding accession to our revenue, operate as a powerful auxiliary to the full development of our dormant resources, by extending the means of internal intercourse, and exchange of the productions, raw materials, and manufactured articles of the different sections of the union; tend to assimilate our habits, diffuse our knowledge, multiply kindred ties of the dearest nature, drawing round our hearts more closely the chord of sympathy and national feeling; promote true economy by the most advantageous investment of the public funds, leaving external traces of their expenditure; adding to the strength and durability of the government, by enabling it to concen-

trate, with certainty, economy and dispatch, its forces, either to chastise a daring invader, or quell misguided civil tumult; and, co-operating with a judicious system for the encouragement and protection of the skill and industry of our citizens, from the counteracting and destructive policy of foreign governments, render us completely independent, prosperous and happy: Therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that the general government should interpose in the accomplishment, or at least render its aid in promoting the whole, or some portion of the following great objects of internal improvement: A canal, or canals, through the isthmus of Barnstable; that part of New Jersey which extends from the Rariton to the Delaware; the peninsula between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, and the tract of country which divides the Chesapeake from Albemarle sound. Also, a canal from Lake Erie, or its waters, to the Ohio river, or some one of its tributary streams, and around the falls of Ohio; together with artificial roads, from three of the great western rivers, the Alleghany, Kenhawa, and Tennessee, to the nearest corresponding Atlantic rivers, the Susquehanna, or Juniata, James river, and either the Santee, or Savannah.

And that the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill, or bills, in conformity to the foregoing resolution, embracing the whole, or any portion of the specified objects, as to them may seem most expedient.

Friday, January 3.

Mr. Williams, from the committee of claims, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill in addition to an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury; which was twice read and committed.

The resolution of Mr. Rankin, yesterday laid on the table, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to the amount of proceeds of sales of public lands in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, appropriated for the purpose of opening roads and canals leading to those states, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Kent presented the following resolutions of the legislature of the state of Maryland:

Whereas the state of Maryland is, in a peculiar degree, dependent on that aid and protection, to secure which, was the great object of the confederation of these United States, and especially is exposed, from its vast extent of navigable waters, and the geographical position of the city of Baltimore, to the attacks of a maritime enemy, who, as has been demonstrated by the events of the late war, can harass our citizens, plunder and destroy our property, possess themselves of our territory, and prevent our necessary transactions, as far as a large proportion of our citizens are affected: And whereas exemption from such danger, to the lives and exposure of the fortunes of our citizens, can only be secured to us by the liberal application of those means which the good people of the United States have placed at the disposal of the government of the Union, for the common defence and general welfare, and it is not only the soundest policy but the best dictate of prudent economy, to use the period when a general peace and the ordinary resources of our country afford opportunity to the government to provide for the defects in our system, which a state of war has disclosed, and to be prepared against a recurrence of injuries which may be repeated at a moment, impossible, by any political calculation, to be anticipated:

And whereas it is, at all times, the duty of the citizens of a free government to deliberate on the policy and measures of those to whom they have confided the administration of their political concerns, and on occasions when matters vitally affecting their best interests, to express their sentiments with candor and firmness:

We, the members of the senate and house of delegates, acting as the representatives of the people of Maryland, and influenced by a belief that it is highly expedient, in the present situation of our political concerns, to announce the opinions and wishes of the people of this state, in relation to such measures of the government of the United States, as have in view the better security of our country against the approaches of a hostile maritime force; do, therefore,

Resolve, That we cordially approve the efforts of the general government to foster our navy, and to cause a progressive increase of this means of defence, which experience has taught us to regard as necessary to our protection, and to the maintenance of that high and dignified character which has exalted our country amongst the nations of the earth; that we cordially approve of every effort of the general government to extend and perfect a system of defence by fortifications, highly useful in other places, and essentially necessary to the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributary rivers.

And, whereas, from the relative position of this state, and those vast sources of successful enterprise and wealth, the rivers Potomac and Susquehanna, as well as from the relation of our large city to an extensive district of inland

country, it is of the utmost importance to our citizens that a system of internal improvement shall be vigorously pursued: Therefore, we do further

Resolve, That we highly approve, and zealously co-operate with the general government, in the adoption of such measures as will afford our country the facilities and advantages which nature has placed in our control, and which a wise policy should induce us to improve.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the executive to each of our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that they will co-operate in the promotion of the measures which, in the sense of the legislature, are best calculated for the interest of the union at large, and especially of the state. By order: WILLIAM KILTY, Clerk.

The resolutions were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed—without objection, however, on the ground of the informality of the manner in which the resolves were brought before the house, being abstract resolutions, not addressed to this house.

Adjourned to Monday.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 15.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

THE LATE
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON,
OF SALISBURY.

I became acquainted with Archibald Henderson in the year 1803; and from that time to the time of his death, I looked to him as a model of that perfect character in the profession of the law, which all his brethren should be ambitious to imitate. From him, judges might learn wisdom and discretion, and lawyers the dignity of their profession and the high duties which it imposes. I here speak only of his professional character, that which he exhibited to his country for more than twenty years, with a force and effect that ought to be remembered as long as a reverence for our civil institutions shall be cherished. No man could look upon him, without pronouncing him one of the great men of the age. The impress of greatness was upon his countenance; not that greatness which is the offspring of any single talent or moral quality; but a greatness which is made up by blending the faculties of a fine intellect with exalted moral feelings. Although he was at all times accessible, and entirely free from austerity, he seemed to live and move in an atmosphere of dignity. He exacted nothing by his manner; yet all approached him with reverence, and left him with respect. The little quarrels and contests of men were beneath him: their bickerings, their envyings, their slanderings, and all the workings of their little passions, kept at a distance from him; and I have often seen him discomfited at the bar, when contending for his clients, in cases where the little passions only had place. His was the region of high sentiment; and there he occupied a standing that was preeminent more than any man since the time of general Davis and Alfred Moore, to give character to the bar of the state, and to impress upon the people a reverence for their courts of justice. His career at the bar has become identified with the history of North-Carolina, and his life and his example furnish themes for instruction both to gentlemen of the bench and to his brethren of the bar. May they study his life, and profit by his example!

The constitution and jurisprudence of his country were his favourite studies. Profound reflection had generalized his ideas and given to his political and legal learning a scientific cast. No man of the age better understood the theory of our government, no man more admired it, and no man gave more practical proofs of his admiration. The sublime idea, that he lived under a government of laws, was for ever uppermost in his mind, and seemed to give a colouring to all his actions. As he acknowledged no dominion but that of the laws, he bowed with reverence to their authority, and taught obedience no less by his example than his precept. To the humblest officer of justice he was respectful; the vices of private character were overlooked when the individual stood before him clothed with judicial authority. In the county courts, where the justices of the peace administered the law, he was no less respectful in his deportment and submissive to their decisions, than in the highest tribunals of the state. He considered obedience to the laws to be the first duty of a citizen, and it seemed to be the great object of his professional life, to inculcate a sense of this duty, and to give to the administration of the laws an impressive charac-

ter. To understand his character, and profit by that understanding, we should consider it, 1st, in its relation to the court; 2dly, in its relation to the bar.

1. In its relation to the court. In North-Carolina, the courts of justice are the principal schools of instruction to the people. The discussions which there take place, and the contestations which are there carried on, and listened to with eagerness by the people who attend, sharpen their understandings and improve their general stock of knowledge; whilst the lashings which vice receives, and the praise and commendation given to virtue, make moral impressions of the most salutary kind. Here are taught the great lessons, of obedience to the laws and of reverence for their administration. The men who administer the laws in courts of justice act under a responsibility that is not often appreciated. Neither a judge nor a lawyer should ever enter a court without a due sense of this responsibility; and when there, each should act his part with decorum and firmness. The duties of each are well defined; the rights of each well ascertained. No man understood either the one nor the other better than Archibald Henderson. To inspire a reverence for the laws, an impression must be made and constantly enforced by every thing that passes, that they are administered with purity, without favour, passion or caprice; and as to the criminal law, that it is administered in mercy. Whatever may be the character of the judge, this impression cannot be made nor enforced without the aid of the bar. The lawyers are the pillars which support the respectability and authority of the judge. A conviction of this truth regulated Mr. Henderson's conduct to the court.

He often said he had known but few men who were suited for the bench; he had known many good lawyers, and but few good judges. There were so many qualifications requisite to form a good judge, that they were rarely found combined. At the head of these qualifications, legal learning is generally placed, and is chiefly looked to in making appointments to the bench. Mr. Henderson was of opinion, that good common sense and sound discretion of mind were the first qualifications; an intimate acquaintance with mankind, and particularly with the middle and lower classes of people, their passions, feelings, prejudices, modes of thinking and motives of action, was the second; a good moral character, with chastened feelings and subdued passions, the third; independence of mind and energy of will, the fourth; and legal learning the fifth. For this reason, he thought it unwise to appoint young men to the bench, let their legal acquirements be ever so great; or men advanced in years, who were either too proud or too indolent to mix with the great mass of the people, whose society is the school of that common sense and sound discretion so necessary in a judge; and the want of which makes the administration of the laws fall most heavily upon the lower classes of people, when it ought to be the lightest. This is most severely felt in the administration of the criminal law, where the obscurity of the individual excites no interest in his favour, and the ignorance of the judge of his character, his education, his passions, prejudices, and motives of action, subjects him to a punishment which he does not deserve. It is on this account chiefly, that the obscure and humble in life have peculiar claims upon the sympathy of the bar, and my bosom has often swelled with emotion when I have witnessed the efforts of Mr. Henderson in their favour.

The want of this common sense and discretion of mind is most commonly perceived in the infliction of punishments, in enforcing unvariable and oppressive fines, and in inflicting imprisonment where there is no depravity of heart. Upon this subject, Mr. Henderson entertained the opinion, that imprisonment in our government was a punishment so infamous that it should be inflicted but seldom, except for offences growing out of the depravity of the heart; that it ought never to be inflicted for offences proceeding from the ordinary passions of our nature; that these were weaknesses, rather than crimes.

The history of North-Carolina furnishes no instance of direct corruption on the bench; yet there is a weakness in human nature, from which the best of men is sometimes not free, and which, when it finds its way to the bench, is attended, perhaps, with worse consequences than direct corruption. It is that weakness in a judge which induces him to lean upon a particular lawyer; a weakness of which the judge himself is often

unconscious, but which is soon perceived and felt by the bar and the people. There is no weakness in a judge so much to be deplored as this; in as much as it not only leads to error, but gives to the particular lawyer an improper advantage over his brethren, and subverts the reverence of the people for the court. It is a weakness infinitely worse than favouritism to particular men who are parties to suits; for favouritism may be disguised, but leaning upon a lawyer is obvious to all who attend court. Mr. Henderson's great character at the bar, his acknowledged legal learning, his known candour, all conspired to make him the object of this weakness, and I have seen him more than once shake off a judge who wished to lean upon him. He scorned to help his client's cause, by favouring a weakness, which in the judgment of common people pollutes the streams of justice as much as downright corruption.

He entertained the most profound contempt for that class of men, who being appointed to the bench, are fond of displaying the powers of their official station, "cutting capers," as the vulgar call it. These men generally claim a consequence to which they are not entitled, and think to operate upon the fears of the bar and the people, instead of trying to gain their respect and reverence; commit men to jail for imaginary contempts, and treat with insolence bye-standers, parties and witnesses. Mr. Henderson detested judicial insolence as much as he abhorred judicial tyranny; and delighted to dwell upon an anecdote of the late judge Wilds of South-Carolina; who, upon calling up a cause for trial, and learning that a material witness of one of the parties was intoxicated and unable to give testimony, with a benevolence and good nature that adorned him, adjourned the trial until the witness could become sober. Some men that I have seen on the bench, would have committed the witness to jail. These men do not know the difference between inspiring terror, and inspiring respect. It is beneath the dignity of the court and unworthy of the spirit of our institutions, to address a freeman's fears. Nobler motives should govern him, and nobler passions should be addressed to bring him back to his duty, if he go astray. There is no disposition in the people of North-Carolina to treat their officers of justice with disrespect; they are obedient to the laws, and delight to cherish a respect for men in authority. This disposition on their part should never be met with any thing that savours of judicial insolence.—There is a dignity of deportment which becomes the majesty of the laws; and that dignity every judge should strive to acquire, and uniformly exhibit it when discharging his official duties. That dignity, so necessary on the bench, and so influential and impressive at the bar, Mr. Henderson possessed, in a pre-eminent degree. He displayed it in the lowest as much as the highest courts of the state, and the humblest magistrate as well as the highest judge felt himself honoured and sustained by his decorous and respectful behaviour.

But if his conduct to the court was exemplary, his conduct to the bar was more so.—To them all he was kind and indulgent; to the young men of the profession, who did not stand aloof from him, he was literally a father, encouraging them to perseverance, advising them as to their course of studies, instructing and aiding them in the management of their causes. Some stood in awe of him, and seldom approached him; his age, his venerable appearance, his majesty of character, seemed to intimidate them, and keep them at a distance. He was conscious of his high standing, and never committed himself, nor put his reputation at risk. He always came to the trial of his causes well prepared; and if the state of his health or his want of preparation seemed likely to jeopardise his reputation in the management of his client's cause, he would decline the trial until a more favorable time. The courts in which he practised and his brother lawyers, understood the delicacy of his feelings upon this point so well, that they extended to him the indulgence he required; and a knowledge of this part of his character gave confidence to his clients, and attracted crowds of people to hear his speeches. When he rose at the bar, no one expected to hear common-place matter—no one looked for a cold, rapid or phlegmatic harangue. His great excellence, as a speaker, consisted in an earnestness and dignity of manner, and strong powers of reasoning. He seized one or two strong points, and these he illustrated and enforced. He avoided refinement in ar-

gument both to the court and to the jury. His exordium was generally short, and always appropriate. He despised the apologetic exordium so fashionable with some speakers; an exordium that suits one case as well as another, and never fails, when persevered in, to make the speaker appear ridiculous. He quickly marched up to the great point in controversy, making no manoeuvre, as if he were afraid to approach it, or was desirous of attacking it by surprise. The confidence he exhibited of success he gradually imparted to his hearers. He grew more warm and earnest as he advanced in his argument, and seizing the critical moment for enforcing conviction, he brought forth his main argument, pressed it home, and quickly sat down. In great causes, his eloquence and manner was irresistible. He despised long speeches, and abhorred petty altercation and wrangling at the bar. The great object of his professional life, as has been before stated, was to inspire a reverence for the administration of the laws. Nothing detracts from this reverence more than a want of dignity in the gentlemen of the bar. Altercation and wrangling are the reverse of dignity; and although they gratify the appetites of vulgar clients, they are a reproach upon the lawyers who indulge in them, and upon the court that tolerates them. Instead of being a tribunal for the exalted and sacred purpose of administering justice, the court becomes an arena, into which the lawyers descend, to wield the weapons of little and contemptible passions. They ought, upon all occasions, to bear in mind, that they are officers of justice, and that upon them, more than upon any other class of society, is imposed the high duty of impressing upon the community a reverence for the laws, and for the courts in which these laws are administered.

There was one trait in Mr. Henderson's manner of conducting a cause in court, which I greatly admired; it was his manner of examining witnesses. He was as polite and decorous to them as to the court. He asked no unnecessary questions; and every witness that came into court, felt a confidence that from him he should receive no insolent nor impertinent treatment. He disliked excessively the never ending interrogatories that are frequently put to witnesses, and he disliked still more the noisy and boisterous manner in which these interrogatories are sometimes put. He said this manner was not only undignified, and had a tendency to lessen the respect of the people for their courts, but it often perverted the course of justice, by intimidating witnesses, and thereby either suppressing material facts, or giving them an improper coloring.

As he advanced in life, he seemed more and more anxious that the laws should be interpreted and administered by the rules of common sense. He, in a great degree, lost his reverence for artificial rules. He said, the laws were made for the people, and they should be interpreted and administered by rules which they understood, wherever it was practicable; that common sense belonged to the people in a higher degree than to learned men, and that to interpret laws by rules which were at variance with the rules of common sense, necessarily lessened the respect of the people for the laws, induced them to believe that courts and lawyers contrived unintelligible mysteries in the science, merely for the purpose of supporting the profession of lawyers. He said, the rules of pedantry did not suit this country nor this age; that common sense had acquired a dominion in politics and religion, and was fast acquiring an absolute dominion in the law; that judges and lawyers should have the independence and magnanimity to strip off the veil of mystery from every branch of the law, and root out all the remains of a ridiculous pedantry; simplify the science, and make it intelligible, as far as possible, to the understanding of the common people.

In his professional character, Mr. Henderson resembled the late Jenkin Whiteside, of Tennessee, more than any man I have seen. Each stood at the head of the bar of his respective state. They were about the same age and size—both large men. They died about the same time, and those who know how to appreciate the usefulness of such men in professional life, will long remember their example, and regret their death. The respect and affection which a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Henderson produced and cherished, have induced me to write this account of his professional character. I hope his brethren of the bar, in the western parts of the state, will erect a monument to

his memory, that shall perpetuate his name long after this humble tribute of his friend shall be forgotten. I did not sit down to write a memoir of his life, nor to exhibit his private virtues. Some more able hand will do justice to his private character.

PHILO FLORIAN.

Francis L. Hawks, esq. of Newbern, is appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the act of assembly, passed in 1822. *Star.*

The judges of the Supreme Court, now in Session at Raleigh, and the members of the bar attending the court, at a meeting held for the purpose on the first inst. unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard, with the deepest sorrow, of the melancholy event, which since the last term, has taken from our country its distinguished citizen, and deprived us of our much esteemed associate, ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, esq.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of our deceased friend, we will wear crape on the left arm for one month.

Fayetteville, Jan. 3.

Jail Breaking.—On Sunday night last, five of the prisoners confined in the jail of this place, made their escape, through the wall at the west end. One of the prisoners who remained, states, that those who escaped were about a month engaged in perforating the wall. On Sunday several parties were dispatched in various directions in pursuit of them; and on Monday, one of the parties returned with two of the prisoners. The other three have not, as yet, been taken up. *Observer.*

We understand that the senate yesterday, by an unanimous vote, advised and consented to the ratification of the convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, to prescribe the mode by which the first article of the treaty of Ghent shall be carried into effect, in conformity with the decision of his imperial majesty. *Nat. Intel.*

Daniel Scull, who was lately convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the underwriters on the sloop Norfolk, died on Tuesday night last in the penitentiary. No doubt from mental suffering—a punishment far greater than our laws are capable of inflicting. *Philadelphia Aurora.*

Accounts from Louisville, Ky. to the 7th ultimo, state that the river continued to rise, and was then higher than it had been since the spring of 1815. The small portion of the town which lies in the river bottom, and the town of Shippingport were immersed in water. The citizens residing in the lower part of the town were confined to the upper stories of their houses. Considerable losses had been sustained. The steam boats United States, Vulcan, and Robert Jackson, were in town.

New Orleans, Dec. 6.

On Monday last, about 6 miles below Lafourche, the steam boat Mars, bound to Wachita with about 6000 dollars worth of goods on board, suddenly filled with water and went down—but little was saved.

Charleston, (S. C.) Dec. 27.

The report of the committee of the Legislature of Georgia, censuring governor Clark, for his conduct in removing colonel Hammond, the secretary of state, passed the house of representatives on the 19th inst. 57 to 45. The friends of the governor resorted to every possible expedient to vary the result, but without success—the greatest confusion is said to have reigned in the house during the discussion of the report. Four of the governor's friends absented themselves at the time of counting the votes. *[Courier.]*

A report has been made to the general assembly of the State of Georgia, by a joint committee of both houses, reprehending the governor for certain disbursements of the public moneys; and recommending that in some instances they be not allowed. The report has irritated the governor, and he is said to have sent some rude messages to the legislature. There is a prevailing party in the two houses opposed to the governor, and the irritation between the legislative and executive departments of the state is very high. *[Mercury.]*

The governor and judges of the territory of Michigan, by an act passed on the 11th ult. declare, that the limits of the respective prisons in the territory, shall be co-extensive with the boundaries of the county in which such prison may be situated. *Sentinel.*

Cheap Times.—The vast quantity of produce which has of late (notwithstanding the wretched condition of the roads) been poured into the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, has introduced an era of extraordinary plenty. As an instance of

the cheapness of staples, the following may be related. On Friday last a person was disputing with a countryman the price of a turkey, for which he asked 25 cents. The bargain was at length concluded by an offer of the countryman, that if the purchaser would give him the quarter of a dollar for the turkey, he should have four chickens in!

Cornucopia.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7, 1822.

From the Village Record of Dec. 25, printed at Westchester, Pa.

Sad Mistake.—A distant subscriber enclosed us one dollar in silver, in a letter, for the Record, half a year; the postage on the letter charged was \$1 29. "Faith"—Paddy said—"Such a business a body must do a great deal of to make a living at."

If the following occurrence should not appear to be of much consequence; it is certainly a novel one. A few days since a man by the name of Abel Brown, of the town of Broadalbin, N. Y. while in a state of intoxication, in company with several others no better than himself, laid his hand upon a stove in the room, by which it was considerably burnt. He removed his hand deliberately, looked at it, and observing it never would be of any more use to him, took up a broad axe which was near, replaced his hand upon the stove, and with one blow of the axe severed his hand from the wrist. A surgeon was soon called, who found it necessary to amputate higher up, which he performed, and the patient it doing well.

Niety of the Law.—A lady who was recently arraigned at Albany on a charge of bigamy, escaped conviction, by proving that, instead of two husbands alive, she had three, and that consequently the second marriage, by which the public prosecutor attempted to show the illegality of the third, was itself unlawful, and, therefore, no evidence in point of law. The lady's name is Fanny. In February, 1815, she was married to Munson W. Cook. In January, 1816, to George Edge; and in August, 1822, to John Butterfield. She squints, and is otherwise quite ordinary in her appearance, though certainly somewhat extraordinary in her conquests. *Union.*

Incredible Crop of Maize.

From the Winchester, (Va.) Gazette.

MR. HEISKELL: In your paper of the 23d of November I observe an extract from the National Intelligencer, noting an almost incredible crop of corn raised by the Messrs. Pratts, of Madison county, New York. It is there stated that these gentlemen raised from three acres of land 494½ bushels of corn, making an average of 172½ bushels per acre. Being in the neighbourhood in which the Messrs. Pratts reside, at the time when the report of this crop was made to the agricultural society of which they are members, I was induced to make some inquiry respecting their standing, which resulted in satisfying me that their statement ought to be admitted without the least qualification. But, independent of this, the most indisputable proofs of the fact were presented to the society. The crop differed a little from that stated in the Intelligencer. 502½ bushels of shelled, merchantable corn were produced from the three acres, making, not 172½ but 167½ bushels per acre.

In addition to this there were 30 bushels of ears unmerchantable corn. The mode adopted by these gentlemen, is different from any I have ever seen attempted.

It shall be reported to the society of the Valley at some convenient period.

Cruel Tyranny.—"Mr. Santa Maria, ambassador for the Republic of Columbia in Mexico, has been suddenly taken up and imprisoned by the usuper and tyrant Iturbide—he endeavoured to have all the Liberals assassinated, but finding that he could not succeed, he paid some serviles to say that there was a plot to dethrone him. He caused 300 persons to be arrested in one night, and it is not yet ascertained what has become of Mr. Santa Maria."

We state this (says the Philadelphia Union) just as we received it, on what appears to us to be good authority. From the same source, we learn that several of the provinces of Mexico were about declaring themselves independent of Iturbide. Accounts in detail may be expected in the course of a few days.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
January 8	29	43	47
9	32	51	56
10	51	59	59
11	48	60	54
12	49	51	47
13	24	29	31
14	24	31	36

JOB PRINTING,
Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

From the American Economist.
THIS WORLD'S A GOD.
This world's a god!—its children much adore it,
Worship and serve, and eager bow before it;
Offer oblation's body, soul, and spirit,
That they its bliss, and fulness may inherit.
If you think not, then bring some fact to prove it:
This world's a God, or why so many love it?
My creed I prove from facts that I discover.
And the loved object, by the ardent lover.
This world's a God: Altho' it is a creature—
A mighty God! not Jaggernaut is greater!
If not a God, why men so much admire it,
And sell their souls and bodies to acquire it?
To serve this God, blood often runs like water,
Nations engage in war and human slaughter,
Rob, kill, and pillage, and enslave each other,
In brutal bondage, brother binding brother.
This world's a God, its lovers testify it
By their attachments, none can e'er deny it:
Were it not so, why so much thirst for getting,
And why are used the arts of fraud and cheating?

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
From the Christian Register.
From Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams.
Monticello, June 1, 1822.

It is very long, my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain; and, therefore, write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship, to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that gen. Starke is off, at the age of ninety three. ***** still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much without memory, that he scarcely recognizes the members of his household. An intimate friend of his called on him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and sitting one hour, he told him the same story four times over. Is this life?—with lab'ring step To tread our former foot steps; pace the round Eternal—be lost and beat The beaten track—to see what we have seen— To see the faded—over our palates to decant Another vintage?
It is, at most, but the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left, or are leaving us one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation is closed, and atrophy, debility, and mal-aise left in their places, when the friends of our youth are all gone, and a generation is risen around us whom we know not, is death an evil?
When one by one our ties are torn,
And friend from friend is snatch'd forlorn;
When man is left alone to mourn,
Oh, then, how sweet it is to die!
When trembling limbs refuse their weight,
And flows slow gathering down the sight;
When clouds obscure the mental light,
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die!

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a dotting old age; and my health has been generally so good, and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength during the last winter has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During summer, I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in spring, if ever. They say that Starke could walk about his room. I am told you walk well and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and that with sensible fatigue. I ride, however, daily; but reading is my delight. I should wish never to put pen to paper; and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave. Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be a penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen that they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know it is too late for me to buckle on the armour of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me passively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eating one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humour of mankind seems to be the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same; and a horse in his wild state, kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. ***** I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better

than that of the fighter; and it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth, is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail. God bless you, and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Adams' Reply.

Monticello, June 11, 1822.

DEAR SIR: Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian, dated June 1st.

I have not sprained my wrist; but both my arms and hands are so overstrained that I cannot write a line. Poor Starke remembered nothing, and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington. ***** is not quite so reduced. I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged rocky mountain, and have done it within a month; yet I feel, when sitting in my chair, as if I could not rise out of it; and when arisen, as if I could not walk across the room; my sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil?—It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the individual and the world; yet we ought not to wish for it till life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the "Great Teacher." Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the life of a bear, or a torpid swallow. I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read; and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyrannically against their consent.

The ass has kicked in vain: all men say the dull animal has missed the mark.

This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little reeds in vinegar and the animalcules in pepperwater, I believe are quarrelling. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and canker worms, are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe Hindus, Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves because of evil doers, but safely trust the "Ruler with his skies." Nor need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come if it must. ***** it seems, still delights in his four stories; and Starke remembered to the last his Bennington, and exulted in his glory; the worst of the evil is, that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than we ourselves.

In wishing for your health and happiness, I am very selfish; for I hope for more letters—this is worth more than \$500 to me, for it has already given me, and it will continue to give me more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told, experiences more decay than you do. I am your old friend,
JOHN ADAMS.

The honourable Jeremiah T. Chase, chief judge of the third district of the state of Maryland, delivered a charge a few weeks ago, to the grand jury of Montgomery county.

At the conclusion of the charge, the judge made the following observations on the subject of Religion and Morality. For the sake of those who may not have any knowledge of the person who delivered this charge, it ought to be mentioned, that judge Chase is a man perhaps more than 80 years of age, who has been a great part of his life in public service, has always stood in the first rank as a man of talents, and is venerated by all who know him, as a gentleman of unimpaired habit character, and an exemplary Christian.

Extract from Judge Chase's charge on Religion and Morality.

Religion and morality are the two great pillars which must sustain all good government.—They are the only foundation which can support domestic and individual happiness; and they are peculiarly fitted and adapted to the sustenance of all republican governments. Indeed, no republican government can exist long, if this foundation is rejected or subverted.—Hear the words of our blessed Lord and Saviour—"Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Rest from the yoke and bondage of sin—Rest from the dominion of the corrupt and turbulent passions, from evil sinful thoughts, and the wicked imaginations of the heart,—Rest from the disquietudes of mind,

and perplexing thoughts about what shall happen hereafter.

Christ further saith—"Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart—be humble, kind, and tender hearted, loving one another, as God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven us."

Christ further saith—"I am the way, the life, and the truth; no man cometh to the Father but by me."

As necessary to salvation, we must believe in Christ as the Messiah, as the Son of God, as God manifested in the flesh—and this faith is to be demonstrated by a life in conformity to his holy doctrine; by their fruits you shall know them; we must love and fear God, and keep his commandments; we must love our neighbour as our self; we must do unto others as we would they should do unto us; we must love mercy, do justly, and walk humbly with our God; we must love our enemies. This appears to be a hard saying, and to the corrupt and carnal mind which is enmity against God, it is so; but to those who have subdued the sinful lusts of the flesh, and brought them into subjection, it is not only approved but conformed to, as having a most beneficial influence in promoting our happiness. It means that acts of mercy, justice, and humanity, are to be extended to our enemies. Two most beautiful and sublime figures are introduced by our Saviour to illustrate this precept; for our heavenly Father maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.—All are his creatures, and he willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all should be saved—he has granted us the means of salvation: if we reject them, we reject our happiness; if we deny Christ, he will deny us. If we believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will we believe though one should rise from the dead; but Christ has arose from the dead, ascended on high, and sitteth at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Father.

Christ will come again to judge the quick and the dead, attended by angels, arch-angels, and all the host of heaven. The last trump will sound, and the dead will rise and appear before the judgment seat of Christ to answer for the deeds done in the flesh. Oh! that we all may be assembled on that great day together, one fold, under one shepherd, Jesus Christ the Saviour, and hear the blissful sound of the heavenly benediction. "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

JANUARY.

Oh! there are those who love the pensive song,
To whom all songs of mirth are dissonant;
There are, who at this hour,
Will love to contemplate.

For hopeless sorrow hails the lapse of time,
Rejoicing when the fading orb of day,
Is sunk again in night,
That one year more is gone.

SOUTHEY.

The beginning of a New Year, is a season which, on many accounts, is deserving of regard. 'Tis the task-day of conscience, when before her rigid tribunal, each man arraigns his conduct for the year just elapsed, and according to its decision, enters upon another with remorse or gratulation, with new intentions and prospects. One year more has been added to his experience; the question he asks himself is, am I profited in this proportion? Has the additional insight it has afforded me into the characters and ways of men, benefited me, or have they been felt without being reflected on, and without that advantage which they are calculated to afford? These are exercises of the mind which every one, more or less, engages in, according to the magnitude, or variety of the transactions of his life during the last twelve months. There are many other thoughts, which, some of them ungratefully, others acceptably, protrude themselves upon the reflecting mind. Some make a gloomy contrast of the state of their happiness now, and this day a year back. Around that fire side, at which, perhaps, is now seated a lovely weeping widow; not long ago, were happily collected the partner of her days, and a lovely family, blooming in health, and gay in the amusements of the holy day—the icy hand of death has plucked its victims, one by one, and she alone, is left dejected and solitary, to lament, and piteously ask, why she was exempted?

January takes its name from Janus, a heathen deity, to whom the Romans dedicated this month.—The Jewish kalender called that time which corresponds to the latter half

of December and first half of January, *Thebeth*, which was their tenth month. The latter half of January, and first half of February, they call *Shebta*, their eleventh month. It is, perhaps, the busiest month in the year. In it contracts, and other engagements, mostly commence or terminate. With some, it is the anxious and long looked for time to commence business, or setting up for one's self. To others, it brings relief from their weary pursuits. They have toiled long enough, and are going to retire to enjoy the fruits of their industry. 'Tis in this month most accounts are settled—bills presented, paid, and laid out by the tradesman for wants, which they enable him to supply; and this contributes much to the bustle of the month, and as far as this interchange of property goes, to the pleasure of the debtor or creditor, we may call January the happiest month of the year. Money is circulated, and wherever it comes it diffuses such joy as a visit from so great a stranger might be expected to excite.

Neither is the pleasure confined to those engaged in active business. The New Year's gift is a source of much and very extended delight, and how trilling soever may be the present, it will occasion delight. The stocking filled by the charity of the mysterious *Christingle*, who has made his entrance where it was hung up, through the *key-hole*, will be the cause of many a happy throb in the young one's heart, and will be more prized, more talked of, and more ingeniously accounted for by the little community, than the most momentous subject which engrosses the attention of mortals. Happy state of man! when a sugar-plumb can dissipate every care, make his heart buoyant and blithe, and his little stock expended, its cares forgotten, his efforts are applied, without lamentation, to other objects.

It is to be hoped, that what New Year customs and gambels are prevalent with us, will not be neglected, and this important era suffered to pass without some observance befitting the occasion; and we think, that parents are amiss in their duty if they allow such an opportunity of improving their offspring, as this presents, to go by without inculcating those lessons which may be for ever serviceable. The donation of a good book now, will do more for them than if it were given at any other time. 'Tis a moment when the springs of intelligence are elastic, and easily bent to good and virtuous principles—when the mind can be taken off its guard and brought to that way of thinking and acting, you have long and in vain attempted to turn it.

Welcome then the New Year! and welcome January! though you bring with you the summons for some of us to leave this transitory world—yet come, thrice welcome, come!

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

- Jan. 1. 1776—Montgomery fell.
A. 1782—Not a dollar in the U. States Treasury.
1. 1808—Abolition of the Slave Trade.
2. 1777—Canonization of Treton.
5. 1777—Battle of Princeton.
5. 1781—Richmond destroyed by the British.
9. 1779—Sunbury taken.
17. 1781—Battle of the Clouds.
13. 1798—Doctor Franklin born.
20. 1783—Preliminary articles of peace signed.
21. 1793—Louis XVI. murdered.
31. 1793—Russia declares war against France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Jan. 13. 1823—Eclipse of the Sun, 53 minutes after 3 o'clock A. M. invisible.
26. —Eclipse of the Moon, 10 minutes after noon, invisible.
25. —Hassletree flowers begin to open.
26. —Haisy in flower. X.
January 1, 1823.

From Mason on Self-Knowledge.

A man of a superior rank and character, who knows himself, knows that he is but a man—subject to the same sicknesses, frailties, disappointments, pains, passions and sorrows, as other men; that true honour lies in those things in which it is possible for the meanest peasant to excel him; and therefore he will not be vainly arrogant. He knows that they are only transitory and accidental things which set him above the rest of mankind; that he will soon be upon a level with them; and therefore learns to condescend; and there is a dignity in this condescension; it does not sink, but exalts his reputation and character.

A man of inferior rank, who knows himself, knows how to be content, quiet, and thankful, in his lower sphere. As he has not an extravagant veneration and esteem for those external things which raise one man's circumstances so much above another's, so he does not look upon

himself as the worse or less valuable man for not having them—much less does he envy those who have them. As he has not their advantages, so neither has he their temptations; he is in that state of life, which the great Arbiter and Disposer of all things hath allotted him, and he is satisfied; but as a difference is owing to external superiority, he knows how to pay a proper respect to those who are above him, without that abject and servile cringing, which discovers an inordinate esteem for their condition. As he does not overvalue them for those little accidental advantages in which they excel him, so neither does he overvalue himself for those things in which he excels others.

A well authenticated Ghost Story.

An old woman had for many of the latter years of her life, indulged herself in sitting up in bed in such a position, that her knees and her chin were constantly next door neighbors. From this attitude she never departed; so for a long time previous to her decease, the tendons and muscles which are used in extending the lower limbs of the body were contracted, and refused their offices. In this situation, she was in the habit of taking exercise by gently *see-sawing*, or rocking herself backwards and forwards. She died at last, a fate to which all persons, eminent or not, must submit. Her corpse was watched by some of her female acquaintances and relations, who, "towards the withing time of night," had their meditations or speculations interrupted by a noise, which they fancied was a dreadful peal of thunder. The first impulse was to cast their widely opened eyes towards the body of the old dame, when, to their utter horror, they beheld her started from the recumbent posture of death, into her usual position, and exercising herself in rocking or *see-sawing*, as if nothing extraordinary had happened. This sight was beyond the endurance of any female fortitude, and the whole party rushed out of the room without politeness enough to wish the old body joy on returning to its customary occupation. On the circumstance being bruited abroad, the undertaker, a man of considerable resolution, ventured into the haunted apartment, and there found the fact as stated by the terrified females. But he presently solved the mystery by observing, that the large weights which he had placed on the corpse to straighten it for burial, had rolled off and fallen on the floor, which was the cause of the noise, and the body, being released from its unwonted confinement, had relapsed into the contracted state to which it had so long been habituated. Some oscillations naturally followed the unexpected recovery of liberty, which made the attendants imagine that they beheld the workings of supernatural powers.—*Edinburgh Obs.*

SHREWD GUESSING.

When I see a man often at a tavern, regaling himself on the ale-bench, I guess before he is forty-five he will be seen under the same seat, the scoff of boys and a companion for none but the worshippers of Bacchus. Look out, girls. When I see a young man with a violin under his coat, I guess he is a fiddling fellow, and has robbed those of a darker hue of their trade. Don't marry a fiddler, young lady. When I see a young man with a pack of cards in his pocket, I guess he will be called a pauper. Young lady, be cautious of gamblers! When I see a girl standing one-fourth of her time at the glass twisting her hair into ringlets, termed *beau catchers*, I guess the beau she catches will find himself caught in an evil net.

There were two members of the house of commons named Montague Matthew, and Matthew Montague; the former a tall, and the latter a little man! The speaker once having addressed the latter as the former, Montague Matthew observed it was strange he should make such a mistake, as, though their names might be confounded by a transposition, there was as great a difference between them as between a *horse chag-nut* and a *chestnut horse*.

A Baptismal Mistake.—A citizen accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.

Nothing has a greater tendency to polish the manners of youth, than the conversation of sensible females.